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a belief so common and so wide-spread that it cannot be entirely groundless. After noticing very briefly Severino's "*Vaticinator*," Descuret's "*Medicina delle passioni*" (in which is to be found a study of the writing of Silvio Pellico by the Abbé Flandrin), Henze's "*Chirogrammato mancia*," Delestre's "*Mystères de l'écriture*," and the later works of Michon, "*Crepieux-Jasmin*," "*Deschamp*," etc., Prof. Stucchi remarks: "Graphology, which ought to be a most valuable auxiliary of psychology, has, like this, its essential basis in a third science, physiology;" and proceeds to outline the nature and practice of graphology. His conclusions are: (1) That graphology, like any other science, has a theoretical and a practical part, and from the exact and sure application of theoretical principles comes, with long and patient exercise, special ability; (2) that in order to establish an exact correlation between certain graphic signs and the moral and intellectual qualities of one's self and of others, a better knowledge of one's self and of others is necessary in order to avoid falling into grievous error; (3) that not all the graphic manifestations have the same value for graphological inquiry; (4) that a single writing is insufficient to reveal the nature of a given person.

A. F. C.

Schmerz und Temperaturempfindung. Von PROF. DR. Z. OPPENHEIMER. Berlin, 1893, pp. 128.

This thoughtful and important paper takes a step beyond Bouller, Dumont, Mantegazza, Vel, and scores of other writers on pain, a subject which has been under investigation at Clark University the past year. Pain affects the course of disease, and, indeed, fills the history of medicine, which wars on it. It is a degree, not a kind of sensation. The fact that saponin kills touch and not pain, while chloroform kills pain, but not touch, shows that their centres or conductive fibres or both are different. Pain is not the maximal sensation a sense-organ, but the most intense sensation which follows the strongest stimulus in the vaso-motor nerves. Besides, the interruption of pain conductivity and of vascular innervation, the increase and reduction of the sensations of temperature, have been noted in all fully recorded cases of syringomyelia, or degeneration of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. Touch nerves do not pass here and have no known connection with the horn, hence, so long as temperature sensations were thought to be mediated by tactile nerves, this was inexplicable. Temperature sensations are unique in being composed of simultaneous action of sympathetic and of tactile nerves. What has been called the sympatheticus is composed of two quite distinct groups of fibres, viz., the splanchnicus and the sympathetic system proper. The latter is peculiar among all nerves in that it has centripetal and centrifugal conductivity by its connection with anterior and posterior roots, and also by forking at the peripheral end a second arrangement for centripetal and centrifugal conductivity is provided, of which the latter innervates the nerves, and the former mediates the stimuli which proceed from the tissues. A constant excitation goes from the anterior roots to preserve the vascular tonus, which may be inhibited by an opposite pain current from the periphery, causing relaxation of tonus and hyperæmia.

A Review of Evolutionary Ethics. By C. M. WILLIAMS. Macmillan, New York, 1893, pp. 581.

The first 263 pages are devoted to well made digests of thirteen leading writers on evolutionary ethics, beginning with Darwin and embracing Wallace, Haeckel, Spencer, Fiske, Ralph, Barrett,